

NATIONAL HONEY REPORT



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2202 Monterey St. Suite 104-F
Fresno, CA 93721
Phone: 559-487-5178 FAX: 559-487-5199

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HONEY MARKET FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 2004

IN VOLUMES OF 10,000 POUNDS OR GREATER UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

- REPORT INCLUDES BOTH NEW AND OLD CROP HONEY -

CALIFORNIA

- Alfalfa/Cotton, light amber, \$1.00
- Cotton, extra light amber, \$1.28
- Mixed Flowers, extra light & light amber, \$1.10 – 1.15 (small lots)

NEW CROP

- Orange, white, \$1.10 – 1.30

FLORIDA

- Brazilian Pepper, light amber, \$1.00
- Gallberry, extra light amber, \$1.10 ----- light amber, \$1.15 (small lot)
- Mixed Flowers, extra light amber, \$1.10

NEW CROP

- Gallberry/Saw Palmetto, extra light amber, \$1.20 (small lot)
- Orange Blossom, water white and white, \$1.10 – 1.30
- Orange Blossom, - cut comb, \$1.50
- Saw Palmetto, white, \$1.10 – 1.15

COLORADO

- Alfalfa, extra light amber, \$1.19

KANSAS

- Clover, white, \$1.49

MONTANA

- Alfalfa, white, \$1.44
- Clover, white, \$1.33
- Clover, white, \$1.49 (previous commitment)

NEBRASKA

- Alfalfa, white, \$1.24 ----- extra light amber, \$1.24
- Alfalfa, light amber, \$1.14

NORTH DAKOTA

- Clover, white, \$1.39 – 1.44 ----- extra light amber, \$1.19 – 1.34
- Sunflower, extra light amber, \$1.25

OREGON

- Alfalfa, white, \$1.49 ----- extra light amber, \$1.34
- Alfalfa, light amber, \$1.24

SOUTH DAKOTA

- Alfalfa, white, \$1.39 (small lot)
- Alfalfa, extra light amber, \$1.24 (small lot) ----- light amber, \$1.04 (small lot)
- Clover, white, \$1.39 (small lot)
- Clover, extra light amber, \$1.39 – 1.41 ----- light amber, \$1.24

Prices paid to Canadian beekeepers for unprocessed, bulk honey by packers and importers in U. S. currency, f.o.b. shipping point. Containers included unless otherwise stated. Duty and crossing charges extra – Cents per pound.

Province not reported - Canola, white, \$1.34

Prices paid to importers for bulk honey, duty paid, containers included, cents per pound ex-dock or point of entry unless otherwise stated.

EAST COAST	INDIA	- Mixed Flowers, light amber, 73¢ (purchased in April) - Mustard, extra light and light amber, \$1.15
	URUGUAY	- Mixed Flowers, white, \$1.22 – 1.26 - Mixed Flowers, extra light amber, \$1.14 - Mixed Flowers, light amber, \$1.18
	VIETNAM	- Mixed Flowers, light amber, 87¢

COLONY, HONEY PLANT AND MARKET CONDITIONS DURING MAY, 2004

ALABAMA ~ ~ ~

The weather during May was very dry. The condition of the colonies is average to poor. The bees collected pollen and nectar from privet hedge, tulip poplar, magnolia, and wild flowers. Many beekeepers have switched over to breeding rather than honey production in the state.

APPALACHIAN DISTRICT – (MD, PA, VA, WV) ~ ~ ~

Warm days and cool nights with an abundance of clear, sunny days was the predominant weather pattern for most of May. The Appalachian area has adequate ground water (not too much like last year and not too little like the 3 years prior) and bloom is excellent. Many report the black locust and tulip poplar had the best bloom they have had in 4-5 years. Couple this with very few thunderstorms and the nectar flow has been terrific. Established colonies and even new transplants were able to take advantage of this heavy and extended bloom period to make honey. Colonies numbers are building; however, several colonies in the Maryland area were late receiving new bees from the south are and a little more behind than beekeepers would like them to be, but they are confident they will do so especially if the nice weather and nectar flows continue. Currently predominant nectar sources are clover and wild berries. hollies, wildflowers and black gum are also in bloom.

ARIZONA ~ ~ ~

Average temperatures generally were above normal in all parts of the state. No rainfall was reported during the month. Bees mostly worked mesquite and cactus and other desert bloom but other sources such as melon and some alfalfa became available later in the month.

CALIFORNIA ~ ~ ~

The hot weather, with daytime highs as much as 10 degrees above normal, continued from April. On the 2nd and 3rd, daily records were set in Santa Ana (102 and 105 degrees) and Long Beach (102 and 104 degrees). Temperatures cooled slightly and the humidity rose on the 5th, helping contain a wildfire near Corona, which burned over 18,000 acres. Wind gusts of 40 mph did not aid the effort to put out the fire. The heat continued for a few more days and then several low pressure systems brought clouds and thunderstorms and showers to parts of Northern California. Temperatures also dropped into the 80's and 90's. Additional weather systems continued to move across the northern half of the State from the Pacific Ocean keeping temperatures near normal and bringing a

California continued...

few more showers, especially to the Sierra Nevada Mountains. The last week of May, a large low pressure system brought below normal temperatures and isolated showers to the mountains the beginning of the week. By the 27th, the weather systems began to move east and south producing showers and thunderstorms with the heaviest rains occurring in Northern California.

Early in June, bees were moved into melon and squash fields and later seed alfalfa and vine seeds. They are reported to be in fairly good condition because of the pollination of irrigated crops. Bees that are currently sitting in summer locations are having a difficult time finding any food sources as the heat has dried everything up. Some areas are as much as 4" behind their normal precipitation.

Honey packers say they are being offered and are being sent samples of orange honey from this year's short crop. Not a lot is being purchased right now partly because they still have an inventory of last years crop. Some of the crop being offered is a little darker than this year. Also, there is currently so much honey from around the world, some areas seeing a decline in prices. Most wax handlers still have sufficient inventories in their own warehouses. The few that are taking in wax are only interested in good, clean product and are only trading wax for supplies.

COLORADO ~ ~ ~

Bees were in good condition in May with only a few swarming problems. Beekeepers were addressing the swarming issue by adding queens and making new colonies. Temperatures were seasonably normal with some areas receiving more moisture than others. One beekeeper in Boulder County commented that the weather had been nice for both bees and beekeepers. There were quite a few windy days which have resulted in syrup being fed to many hives. On the days bees were able to get out of the hives, the main sources of nectar and pollen were Dandelion and mustard. Some beekeepers have started putting supers on the hives in anticipation on the June honey crop. Bears haven't become a problem as of yet, however, they were starting to rustle around in the foothills. Some of the hives that went to California for pollination brought back some medication resistant mites that need to be treated now. There were still several thousand hives in Texas at the end of May.

GEORGIA ~ ~ ~

Colonies around the state were in good condition. Colonies during the month were sustaining themselves by actively gathering pollen and nectar from gallberry in southern Georgia and in northern Georgia from tulip-poplar trees and bramble. As the month closed, palmetto was beginning to serve as a food source in southern Georgia and sumac was beginning to serve as a food source in northern Georgia. For all regions of the state, the spring honey flow was about complete as the month ended with harvesting of the honey from the hives still in progress. Beekeepers report the crop looks better than last year but about average compared to most years. Around the state the weather for most of the month was dry with average temperatures generally warming as the month progressed. At the very end of the month the late spring thunderstorm season appeared to be beginning in much of the state.

IDAHO ~ ~ ~

May's weather was variable and unpredictable. There were days that the highs reached the 60s and on others it snowed. The wind blew almost constantly during the entire month. Bees are in good condition; however, there have been some swarming problems. Most beekeepers are reworking the hives by adding queens, which will help stop the swarming. Some are adding supers to collect the honey when the wind stops blowing and the bees are able to fly again. A few beekeepers have to feed the hives syrup to supplement during the days they can't fly. The main sources of pollen during May were rabbit brush, various wild flowers, trees, and weeds. The main sources of nectar were dandelion, wild flowers, balsa root (wild garlic), Russian olive, and white Top. Some of the hives were in the hills until farmers were done spraying. Spraying will have to continue to control Mormon Crickets and grasshoppers. A few hives were being moved in to pollinate vegetable seed crops, mostly onions. The State received much needed moisture the end of the month; however, it delayed some of the crops. The second cutting of alfalfa will most likely happen before it has a chance to bloom. There have been more problems with bears this year than in previous years; one reason could be because the bear population is up. There is mixed opinions about the honey crop this year. Some are more optimistic about it than others.

ILLINOIS ~ ~ ~

Beekeepers reported honeybee activity picked up due to temperatures in the low 80's and frequent rainfall. Most areas of the state reported 3 to 5 inches of rainfall. Early bud and flowering plants have provided colonies with rapid spring buildup. The last of the month, frequent rains and wind slowed collection activity. Colonies were generally strong and have over wintered well. Winter losses were estimated to be lower than normal.

Retail honey demand continued to be good.

INDIANA ~ ~ ~

Colonies were reported in generally good condition and have over wintered well. Some Supplemental feeding was required due to frequent rainfall that damaged bloom, noticeably maple. The states beekeepers moved hives into vegetable and fruit fields. Some beekeepers received an unusually high number of calls for pollination hives this spring.

Some colonies, mostly in southern region, have been building comb. First of next month, colonies were expected to buildup quite rapidly due to abundant rainfall and temperatures beginning to warm to seasonal levels.

Honey demand was reported well in the retail sector. Little honey was in beekeepers hands.

LOUISIANA ~ ~ ~

Pollen and nectar sources are Chinese tallow, White Dutch clover and wild flowers. Bee colonies are strong and in good condition. Weather conditions are good to great; March and April were very dry but May was fairly wet. The honey flow is excellent at this time. The supply of 2003 honey is depleted and demand for 2004 honey is considerably greater than 2003. Due to the moist conditions there may be some spraying to reduce the threat of infectious mosquitoes. Beekeepers must inform the people in charge of spraying where their hives are located. That area can be treated after the bees have returned to the hive, usually about dark.

MINNESOTA ~ ~ ~

The weather in May was cool, wet and windy. In southeastern Minnesota there were unofficial reports of 7 inches of rain fall through the last week with 2 more inches expected over the Memorial Day weekend. The bees were in good condition and were swarming a little during the month. The main source of nectar and pollen was Dandelion; however, the weather didn't cooperate so the bees could take full advantage of it. There hasn't been any problems with bears and the mites have been manageable. The Minnesota Honey Producers meeting is in Walker, MN July 22-24. Contact Mann Lake Ltd Bee Supplies for program details.

MISSISSIPPI ~ ~ ~

Colonies around the state were in good condition. In the southern portion of the state, colonies were sustaining themselves for the last several weeks on pollen and nectar gathered from Chinese tallow trees with summer ti-ti expected to serve as a food source in early June. In the central and northern portions of the state, colonies were sustaining themselves for the last several weeks on pollen and nectar gathered from white Dutch clover, rattanvine, vetch and milkweed. There is expected to be a dearth of food sources in the central and northern areas in June. The spring honey flow has ended in the central and northern areas of the state with harvesting of honey expected to continue into July. In the southern portion of the state the honey flow is expected to continue into the middle of June with harvesting of honey also expected to continue into July. Statewide, beekeepers expect the crop to be about average. In the southern portion of the state during the month the weather was hot and dry for the first half of the month and hot and wet for the latter portion of the month with moisture conditions adequate as the month closed. In the central and northern portions of the state during the month the weather was warm and wet with moisture levels average to above average as the month closed.

MISSOURI, IOWA, EASTERN KANSAS & NEBRASKA ~ ~ ~

Precipitation during May, 2004 was again generally above normal. The rainfall was generally late in the month following a generally dry April which allow grain farmers to get field corn planted early. Soybean planting and hay harvest has been delayed by storms from mid-May to the end of the month. Temperatures averaged slightly above normal after being above normal during April.

Beekeepers were busy putting on supers, placing hives for pollination in the watermelon growing area of Southeast Missouri and moving bees from apple orchards in Iowa, Missouri and Kansas to the summer nectar gathering areas in the four states.

Brood rearing was still active early in the month. Bee populations are high which is desired to have the bees ready for the main honey flow. By mid-May, apple pollination was complete; Bees were starting an active pollination of melon crops, pickling cucumbers and squash in Missouri. The early honey flow was very good in Western Missouri and Kansas also in Eastern Kansas and Nebraska. Some of the specialty honey from black locusts and other wild flowers were packed; flow was generally good from the wild flowers.

Colony conditions were generally good. Winter & early spring bee loss looked like less than 10%.

Nectar gathering was active from the early flowers and the early bloom of most plants including yellow sweet clover.

NEW ENGLAND ~ ~ ~

Weather for the New England region was seasonable with temperatures in the mid to upper 60s. There were a few days of warmer temperatures with highs in the mid 70s and a hot spell around the 15th when highs climbed into the mid to upper 80s. Precipitation was slightly below normal during May with the greatest amount falling early in the month.

Beekeepers report moderate activity with the colonies. Some are adding supers while others report the spring colony build-up was later than normal. There is a shortage of available bees for pollination in the northern part of the region. Other areas are either making do with what they have or bringing in hives from outside the region to fill the fields adequately. State inspectors have been busy with hive inspections with the program running through the end of the month.

Honey sales are good with estimates above last year.

NORTH CAROLINA ~ ~ ~

The weather for the state of North Carolina has continued to be dryer than normal, but has been good for honey production. Conditions of the colonies are in good shape going into the summer months. There was a slow build up during the spring season, but honey flow has been good in the Piedmont and beekeepers are looking for a good sourwood flow in the mountains. Many beekeepers from the Piedmont are making preparations to move their hives to the mountains. For the mountain areas, poplar flow is now tapering off and bees will be working the sourwood. The Coastal areas have experienced a shortage of bees for pollination. Much of this has been a result of the loss of tobacco in this area and many of the farmers now turning to alternative crops that need to be pollinated. This is creating a good opportunity for the beekeepers to establish more contracts with the growers for pollination of crops.

There seems to be a fairly good supply of honey on the market at the present time.

NORTH & SOUTH DAKOTA ~ ~ ~

May began with unusually warm temperatures across the region. Kennebec, South Dakota had a daily-record high of 100 degrees on the 5th. A couple of days later, 4" of rain caused some lowland flooding along the North Dakota – Minnesota border. By the 9th, temperatures began to rise again with some locations reporting highs in the upper-80's. From the 10 – 16th, temperatures were well below normal with nighttime lows dropping into the upper teens to low 20's. Soil moisture levels improved as precipitation was recorded across the upper plains. 1.30 – 1.38" fell in locations in both states on the 10th. From the 10-12th, late-season snowfall was reported, especially in North Dakota. The additional foot that fell in Williston pushed the season total to date to 64.2". The frequent rains continued through the end of the month. By the 30th, topsoil moisture levels rose from 11-18% very short to 4-6% and sub-soil moisture levels improved from 31-36% short to 19-30%.

Bees are reported to be in good condition as there were enough floral sources that beekeepers could discontinue supplemental feeding. There were days warm and dry enough for the bees to leave their hives. Clover was coming up but looks a little patchy because of dry conditions earlier. The rain brought out various wildflowers and dandelions. The first cutting of alfalfa was harvested early in May but the first cutting was short so beekeepers are hoping the second crop will be producing flowers soon. Producers were beginning to add supers.

OKLAHOMA ~ ~ ~

Pollen and Nectar sources are clover, black locust and vetch. Bee colonies are building and are generally in good condition. Weather conditions were good, there were spring rains until May and May was the driest on record. May is usually wet. Lots of nectar is coming in. There are reports of heavy nectar flow. Supplies of honey are increasing as the season gets under way. It has been reported that over 100 pounds was extracted from one hive. Everyone is filling up supers faster this year despite lots of swarms. Oklahoma has less Varroa mite this season. It is thought that having screened bottom boards are a big help in their reduction. They are having fewer problems with the introduction of queens than last year.

SOUTH CAROLINA ~ ~ ~

South Carolina conditions of colonies are in good shape as there has been better than average nectar flow. Stores are also in good shape. Moisture conditions have been mostly dry with few scattered showers. Spring build-up and development was good. Bees are gathering nectar but it seems to be slowing down. Sources have been from Tulip-Popular, blackberries, some vetch, some clover, persimmons and coming up sourwood.

Demand more or less exceeds supply as movement has been very good. Prices on a wholesale level have been around \$1.20-\$1.45 per lb. Color has been light to mostly amber.

TENNESSEE ~ ~ ~

May was a mixed month. Some beekeepers reported that the bees clustered around the front of the hive and did minimal work, while others were gathering nectar by the 'bucketful.' Some hives were still swarming.

It is a little too early to tell if honey production will be good this year as it was dry at the beginning of the month, but rained a lot during the last two weeks, making it difficult for the bees to work. Even hives that started out weak are getting strong. Excellent honey storage reported.

UTAH ~ ~ ~

Temperatures were cooler than normal in May resulting in little flight time for the bees so apiarists had to feed them. Overall, bees were in good condition. There were scattered rain showers but not enough to relieve the drought like conditions. The main source of nectar was Dandelion and the main sources of pollen were flowers and trees. Some apiarists are adding numbers to colonies because of the high costs of honey and the high pollination contracts.

WASHINGTON ~ ~ ~

The unusual weather was the story during May as a never-ending line of storms moved across the State. The beginning of the month, topsoil moisture was rated as 35% short and 56% adequate. By the end of the month, topsoil was 17% short and 76% adequate.

In some areas of Western Washington their normal rainfall during April is over 2.50" but less than ½ inch was received. The precipitation began the first day of May and was accompanied by mild temperatures which created ideal plant development. Crop conditions were good and some bloomed early. The unpredictable weather continued throughout the month bringing welcome precipitation to the western half of the State. Huckleberries, salal, blueberries, scotch broom, azaleas and rhododendrons bloom throughout the month so when weather permitted, there was no shortage of food sources. Swarming was becoming a problem as boxes began to fill up.

In Central and Eastern Washington, May began with concerns over the melting snowpack and less than normal precipitation. Since January 1st, there have been 77 wildfires in the State compared to 22 last year. The amount of water in the snowpack had fallen to 37% of normal by the end of April. Kittitas County announced the beginning of the month that they would be cutting back irrigation water supplies by 30%. Then May began and temperatures were mostly 5-6 degrees above normal. The rain, frequently from thunderstorms, began early in May with some areas recording more than an inch. The wildest weather came from the 16 – 22nd. On the 19th, a strong thunderstorm produced a small tornado in Wenatchee that brought heavy rains ¾" hail. On the 20th, Yakima received more than an inch of rain from a thunderstorm that only lasted 30 minutes. Two days later, a funnel cloud touched down east of Spokane which also brought 1 ½ - 3" of rain and hail, making it the wettest day on record. Thunderstorms and occasional days with high winds continued through the end of the month. Hail damage to fruit crops ranged from 10% in the Yakima area to nearly 80% in the Kittitas Valley.

The bees are reported to be in good condition but a few were still being fed. They had a nice flow in the Russian olives and locust trees which lasted longer than normal because of often cool temperatures. New growth on an assortment of evergreen trees also provided a good nectar source. Migratory beekeepers moved some of their hives to Montana during May to catch a good dandelion flow. Others were hauling bees to North and South Dakota the end of the month as they are anticipating a good clover crop this year because of the moisture they received during May.

WISCONSIN ~ ~ ~

Beekeepers checked their colonies and have, in some cases, supplemental feeding due to heavy rains and cool temperatures. The frequent rainfall was welcome due to lower than normal winter snowfall. By mid-month, most of the State's colonies were reported in good condition as warmer temperatures and a flurry of spring bloom had bees working to buildup colonies. The state Apiary inspections were expected to get underway as inspectors have been contacted for duties. Weather conditions improved the last of the month as heavy rains which had created river flooding and standing water in fields had declined. Honeybees have been working dandelions, red bud, and floral sources.

Retail honey movement was reported well for the month...

U. S. EXPORTS OF HONEY BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION, QUANTITY & VALUE

	M A R C H		Y E A R T O D A T E 2 0 0 4	
	QUANTITY Kilograms	VALUE Dollars	QUANTITY Kilograms	VALUE Dollars
COMB HONEY & HONEY PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE ----- DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE				
Aruba	745	5,850	1,209	9,287
The Bahamas	---	---	1,588	3,710
Bahrain	1,951	5,608	1,951	5,608
China, Peoples Rep. of	1,905	6,900	4,794	16,881
Dominican Republic	---	---	1,083	9,959
Hong Kong	---	---	25,978	51,553
Israel	---	---	19,200	10,236
Japan	1,642	6,020	6,568	20,825
Korea, Republic of	---	---	2,012	2,638
Kuwait	73,202	96,020	169,452	228,674
Malaysia	7,385	9,686	7,385	9,686
Netherlands Antilles (ex. Aruba)	1,177	6,701	2,029	10,777
Philippines	53,801	70,572	99,304	139,818
Saudi Arabia	94,789	132,013	237,589	319,326
Turkey	1,500	4,611	3,000	7,248
United Arab Emirates	---	---	60,802	79,755
SUB-TOTAL	238,097	343,944	643,944	925,981
HONEY, NATURAL, NOT ELSEWHERE INDICATED OR SPECIFIED ----- DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE				
Bahamas	---	---	1,846	4,187
Barbados	---	---	2,799	9,687
Bermuda	2,999	11,592	3,627	14,713
Canada	39,429	103,046	84,262	218,143
Cayman Islands	972	3,672	972	3,672
Chile	---	---	42,842	112,406
China, Peoples Rep. of	5,226	14,056	5,226	14,056
Costa Rica	2,528	3,315	7,171	20,646
Germany	18,850	42,793	18,850	42,793
Indonesia	---	---	16,819	39,600
Israel	---	---	230,400	398,848
Japan	4,934	19,555	4,934	19,555
Korea, Republic of	15,903	54,769	20,357	73,266
Mexico	9,717	12,745	9,717	12,745
Philippines	---	---	559	2,527
SUB-TOTAL	100,558	265,543	450,381	986,844
GRAND TOTAL	338,655	609,524	1,094,325	1,912,825

U. S. IMPORTS OF HONEY BY COUNTRY, QUANTITY AND VALUE

COUNTRY	M A R C H 2 0 0 4			Y E A R T O D A T E 2 0 0 4		
	QUANTITY kilograms	CUSTOMS VALUE dollars	C.I.F. VALUE dollars	QUANTITY kilograms	CUSTOMS VALUE dollars	C.I.F. VALUE dollars
NATURAL HONEY, NOT PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE - - - WHITE						
Brazil	20,010	56,816	59,092	201,219	574,104	598,226
Canada	1,022,926	3,053,582	3,074,490	3,206,233	10,051,498	10,126,315
Chile	117,476	324,641	334,900	234,497	652,665	672,347
China, Peoples Rep. of	785,085	951,990	1,042,326	3,748,360	6,023,797	6,488,484
Germany	33,722	88,651	91,454	33,722	88,651	91,454
India	149,050	351,998	369,749	585,657	1,104,341	1,187,392
Mexico	18,768	54,405	54,805	94,775	260,430	265,226
Moldova, Republic of	---	---	---	18,820	35,479	37,264
New Zealand	425	3,757	3,933	425	3,757	3,933
Pakistan	---	---	---	57,000	95,950	99,296
Peru	37,866	88,578	91,929	129,469	319,363	332,403
Poland	---	---	---	56,550	137,218	140,923
Russian Federation	---	---	---	17,880	30,396	34,896
Spain	---	---	---	435	5,272	5,349
Turkey	40,800	87,354	89,913	79,800	184,514	193,634
Ukraine	---	---	---	19,321	43,788	46,218
United Kingdom	7,802	22,004	22,998	12,864	34,443	36,020
Uruguay	135,139	328,776	334,632	135,139	328,776	334,632
SUB-TOTAL	2,369,069	5,412,552	5,570,221	8,632,166	19,974,442	20,694,012
NATURAL HONEY, NOT PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE - - - EXTRA LIGHT AMBER						
Brazil	8,850	23,940	24,140	26,791	65,204	67,474
Canada	---	---	---	35,848	112,402	112,738
Chile	---	---	---	135,842	357,960	368,378
China, Peoples Rep. of	607,860	659,776	725,378	1,329,380	1,656,554	1,826,943
Egypt	---	---	---	39,600	73,656	77,367
Mexico	---	---	---	151,283	410,346	421,340
Romania	---	---	---	37,797	88,663	92,646
Russian Federation	---	---	---	35,760	60,792	61,046
Ukraine	---	---	---	17,647	37,588	40,574
Uruguay	262,112	648,411	671,887	320,395	799,043	827,172
Vietnam	74,400	118,420	129,933	134,070	224,202	244,008
SUB-TOTAL	953,222	1,450,547	1,551,338	2,264,413	3,886,410	4,139,686
NATURAL HONEY, NOT PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE - - - LIGHT AMBER						
Armenia, Rep. of	---	---	---	6,560	31,289	34,320
Brazil	19,430	50,518	52,673	512,215	1,365,807	1,424,934
Bulgaria	---	---	---	75,800	179,787	190,588
Canada	---	---	---	19,637	65,446	66,476
Chile	17,671	38,693	40,684	17,671	38,693	40,684
China, Peoples Rep. of	1,001,888	1,064,475	1,144,577	2,234,896	2,514,051	2,689,704
Czech Republic	---	---	---	37,140	98,031	102,215
Dominican Republic	2,298	4,605	4,747	2,298	4,605	4,747
Egypt	890	2,727	2,876	890	2,727	2,876
Germany	---	---	---	9,899	53,943	54,443
India	407,766	666,984	718,984	1,558,291	2,842,540	3,078,679
Italy	400	2,644	2,736	400	2,644	2,736
Mexico	---	---	---	53,429	106,835	109,964

IMPORTS continued

New Zealand *	---	---	---	12,349	27,075	29,075
Peru	---	---	---	77,210	160,698	168,013
Portugal	---	---	---	214	2,616	2,718
Romania	75,040	176,666	184,630	433,079	1,060,717	1,105,059
Spain	630	3,529	3,778	2,673	18,095	19,044
Switzerland	587	5,897	5,898	587	5,897	5,898
Taiwan	3,540	9,660	10,934	20,940	47,760	51,025
Thailand	117,000	241,203	255,409	262,500	552,914	585,844
Turkey	17,800	43,610	46,460	167,800	446,186	470,122
Ukraine	57,810	122,217	124,210	246,610	566,777	582,193
Uruguay	79,972	187,290	190,544	79,972	187,290	190,544
Vietnam	188,290	308,161	337,741	1,279,848	2,279,848	2,491,937
SUB-TOTAL	1,991,012	2,928,879	3,126,881	7,130,573	12,662,271	13,503,638

NATURAL HONEY, NOT PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE – NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED OR INDICATED

Australia	9,360	56,729	58,429	9,360	56,729	58,429
Brazil	40,600	95,004	101,809	63,307	159,040	170,507
Canada	42,023	60,266	60,779	47,924	79,779	80,339
China, Republic of	---	---	---	131	2,400	2,900
Djibouti	693	2,426	2,659	693	2,426	2,659
Dominican Republic	---	---	---	23,022	12,840	15,341
France	300	4,317	7,717	567	10,135	13,589
Israel	---	---	---	863	2,968	3,171
Italy	---	---	---	534	5,154	5,491
Mexico	94,350	260,538	264,138	302,835	854,188	865,888
Poland	---	---	---	6,738	13,638	14,403
Romania	---	---	---	39,622	118,747	126,247
Switzerland	3,047	29,121	30,654	3,658	35,141	37,002
Taiwan	17,241	53,511	53,513	23,875	69,628	70,019
United Kingdom	392	3,243	3,719	394	3,243	3,719
SUB-TOTAL	207,988	565,155	583,417	523,523	1,426,056	1,469,704

GRAND TOTAL	5,521,291	10,357,133	10,831,857	18,550,675	7,949,179	9,807,040
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* Excluding Cook Islands, Niue and Tokelau

SOURCE: Department of Commerce, Foreign Trade Division